

AMAZING EVENTS OCCUR IN MOSCOW

**American Consul General
Poole Destroys Code Book
and Papers and Prepares
to Leave.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Official dispatches today from American Consul General Poole in Moscow lifted the curtain for a moment and revealed an amazing train of events in that city. Consul General Poole after witnessing the violation of the French and British consulates and the arrest of the consuls general and their staffs, destroyed his code book and papers and turned the affairs of the American consulate over to the Swedish consul, at the same time demanding safe conduct from the country for himself and his associates.

French and British citizens have been arrested and the Bolsheviks have announced they would hold them as hostages because of the attack on the Soviet government by British and French troops at Archangel.

Members of the French and British military missions stationed in Moscow, were refused permission to leave the country in spite of a previous promise of safe conduct.

It is possible that since the sending of Consul General Poole's telegram which began on July 29 and continued until August 6, the situation may have changed, because it is reported that Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, have fled and the Soviet government in Moscow may have been overthrown.

Should the situation be unchanged the American consul general's action in turning his office over to Sweden, will not affect the status of other American consuls in Russia, as they have been working with the local governments throughout Russia where pro-ally feeling is strong.

The story is told in sequence in the state department's official announce-

ment of its advices from Mr. Poole. It follows:

"The department of state has now received several telegrams from Consul General Poole at Moscow concerning recent events in that city. Following is a summary of them. One of the telegrams, similar in character to a previous message received through other channels, states that on July 29 Lenin declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the allied powers. Because of this the diplomatic representative in Moscow of Great Britain and the consular representatives of France, Italy and the United States visited the commissariat for foreign affairs and inquired if Lenin's declaration should be deemed a declaration of fact relations and the departure of the consuls. Tchitcherin said that it need not be so understood, that it was a state of defense rather than a state of war, and that the government desired to continue its relations with the entente as it did with Germany under analogous circumstances. The consuls demanded that to be acceptable and must be publicly made by the head of the government himself. They also pointed out that the question was inseparable from that of the departure of the members of the former military mission. After having agreed to facilitate the departure of the consuls in accordance with international law, the government, they said, had raised absolutely inadmissible objections. The foreign representatives also stated that they could not see in this attitude anything but confirmation of Lenin's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherin said that he would give a reply within three days.

On August 2 a reply was received from Tchitcherin. It stated that inasmuch as Lenin's utterances were made behind closed doors in a meeting at which an agent of the allies could be present only owing to a special courtesy on the part of the Soviet government, public explanations could not be given about non-public utterances. As to the members of the military missions Tchitcherin said that negotiations had begun with the German authorities to procure safe passage from Petrograd to Stockholm for these officers, passage through Archangel being impossible because British cruisers had already begun the bombardment of the islands covering Archangel. A third report from Consul General Poole refers to the arrests of British and French citizens in Moscow. On the afternoon of August 5th there was a conference between Tchitcherin and the consuls general of Japan, Sweden and the United States with the following results:

Conflicting Rules Laid Down
"First, The Soviet government gave solemn assurances that allied persons having diplomatic or unofficial character would not be molested; second, Tchitcherin stated that the allied military missions would not be allowed to depart as had already been promised; third, that civil persons arrested were hostages for the lives of Soviet members in territory occupied by the allies. Tchitcherin said that these persons are civil prisoners arrested in accordance with the practices of war for internment. He added that no responsibility could be assumed for their future safety because Great Britain and France had attacked Archangel without a declaration of war.

"Mr. Poole stated that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north but warned Tchitcherin that the people of the allied nations could not be intimidated and that the initiation of a system of reprisals by the Soviet government could only result in individual members of the government being held personally responsible, and in the loss by the Bolshevik cause of whatever respect it might now have in the minds of the civilized world.

"A fourth message from Mr. Poole, dated August 6, states that the authorities forcibly entered the consulates general of France and England on the afternoon of the fifth and arrested the consuls general and their staffs. At three o'clock on the morning of the sixth, the consuls general and part of their staffs were released through the untiring good offices of the Swedish consul general. Mr. Poole stated that a guard remained around both consulates and would not permit British or French nationals to approach. Mr. Poole pointed out that the acts occurred immediately following the solemn assurance given by Tchitcherin that all persons having diplomatic or consular character would be respected.

"Feeling that there were no assurances that the American consulate general would not be violated at any moment he destroyed his codes and records. This, and the general situation, made it impossible to carry on his functions and he accordingly asked the Swedish consul general to take over the protection of American interests and at the same time to request facilities of the Soviet government for the immediate departure of the American diplomatic and consular staff. The allied consuls were doing likewise.

"All steps were being taken for the security of private American citizens who had not been molested so far. Mr. Poole added that departure would probably be by way of Petrograd and Stockholm. At the instance of the Swedish consul general the German embassy had already recommended to the German government the issuance of the necessary safe conduct.

"A fifth report stated that Mr. Poole has received from Mr. Norman Armour, secretary of the American embassy, whom Mr. Francis left behind at Archangel, a telegram which stated that an instant from Kedroff, commissioner of the people, had called to see him and apparently representatives of other embassies on the evening of August 1. The emissary said

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Sample and booklet sent on receipt of 10c. No samples at dealers. "Brownone" is sold by leading drug stores and toilet counters in two sizes—Brownone 15c. Order direct from The Kenton Pharmaceutical Co., Suite 407, Coppin Bldg., Covington, Ky. If your druggist will not supply you, you will save yourself much annoyance by returning to accept a substitute. Insist on "Brownone" at your hair dresser's. Mention shade desired when writing or purchasing.

that he had been instructed to ask the diplomats to go to Moscow as the Soviet authorities were unable to answer for their safety in Volodga. After expressing their thanks for the solicitude shown Mr. Armour and his colleagues referred the agent of the Soviet to their express instructions from their ambassadors to remain in Volodga for the protection of their nationals and pointed out the impossibility of going to Moscow under any pretext whatever.

"The American minister to Sweden reported that he had been informed by the Swedish foreign office that on August 5 the Swedish consul general at Moscow took temporary charge of American as well as English and Japanese interests."

ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain—How To Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from your druggist a few ounces of Bisulphated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisulphated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.—Advertisement.

LIEUT. G. F. JENSEN PRAISES FRENCH ARTILLERY

Writing from Paris on the date of the fall of the Bastille, Lieut. G. F. Jensen, son of Prof. C. F. Jensen, of Weber college, in a letter to his sister Irene, tells of meeting a child who had lost his father and two brothers in the war, but had no complaint to make. The letter follows:

"My dear folks: I really haven't any news of interest in fact I have none of any kind. I have started my regular work here and am glad to again be in the harness. The French school is certainly in a class by itself, being easily the No. 1 artillery school in existence. There is none of the usual bluff here that is common in the states among students and instructors alike. The school, in itself, makes the school decidedly worth while. Then, again, there is nothing lacking in the way of material, horses, etc. Everything necessary is here in abundance. Another thing is the nearness to the battle front, which makes it possible for us to get the new methods direct from the fight in a hurry. The very spirit of the town of Saumur is military, as the school is now at has been the French cavalry school for years and has been noted as such all over the world. And they have some of the best horses that I have seen.

"Today has been rather uncertain so far as weather conditions are concerned. It has rained and shined alternately all day. As this is the 14th of July celebrating the French national holiday (the fall of the Bastille, 1789), the people are in town from all over the country.

"I really am in love with the country here—with the people, rather than the spirit, because I know no persons. They are showing a lot for their country that is wonderful to me. They have suffered and are suffering at present more than we ever realize in America. But there is no complaint. I saw a little shaver of about ten years, on the street today, down on the banks of the Loire river. He was telling me of the death of his father and his two brothers, and not a single word was a complaint. Even he understood, in his way, the cause of the sacrifice. He understood a little English and I understood about three words of French. So we got along famously.

"I am feeling fine now. Of course you may well imagine that I feel some but at the same time I'll try and stay happy. Please write often. With love, Your son and brother, (signed) Fred."

ARGUMENTS ON RUSS SITUATION

**Intervention on the East Front
a Good Military Move to
Relieve West Front.**

TOKIO, July 31. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—One of the arguments set forth here in favor of a combined intervention by the Entente Nations in Siberia was that it was imperative as a military diversion. The European nations in the Entente were represented as believing that if the expeditionary forces did not penetrate into Russia as far as the old battle line on the eastern front, it would nevertheless relieve the French front and force the Germans again to prepare to meet an adversary on the eastern front.

It was urged here that an expedition composed of forces of the leading Entente nations would be absolutely friendly toward Russia and would rally to its force Russian elements which are believed to be bitterly opposed to the German domination. It was also contended that such an expeditionary force would counteract the economic and industrial, as well as political, penetration of Russia by the Germans. The indications here are that the economic aspects of the war are attaining a very important stage and the belief is expressed that if Russia is left alone there is danger of her falling permanently under the economic grip of the Germans.

France, which has made immense loans to Russia, was said here to believe that a military move from the East, cautiously conducted, would save something to the entente of their tremendous economic interests in Russia.

England was described as fearing German advance towards the Indian frontier and as feeling that a joint intervention would protect the situation in that direction.

Japan and China, who are now united in a military agreement, have the interest of protecting themselves against the advance of the German menace to the Far East and are believed to be sympathetic to any project which would check possible eastern aggressions.

Still another consideration raised here as justifying intervention is that Germany is steadily employing Russians in her munition plants and general enterprises connected with the war and is thus able to relieve a large number of her own citizens for service on the western front. This development is declared to be a new menace which is liable to lengthen the war. Advocates of intervention insist that it should be of a nature to hold and reconstruct Russia.

From a military standpoint, it is understood the Japanese army is ready for any emergency.

As a prominent diplomat told the correspondent, "Washington has only to push the button and intervention will come immediately."

The opponents of intervention question its advisability. They think it would be steadily opposed by the Bolsheviks, and probably be an error similar to that of Gallipoli and Rumania.

FORTY-THIRD MAY GO TO SIBERIAN FRONT

SALT LAKE, Aug. 14.—The Forty-third infantry, which was organized at Fort Douglas last spring, and has been doing guard duty on the gulf coast and through the south since last fall, is being reassembled at Fort Logan, Colo., according to information received here.

While the plans of the war department for disposition of the Forty-third are not definitely known, it is believed that the regiment will be used as the nucleus of an organization to be sent to Siberia with the allied troops to be used there.

GET NEW KIDNEYS!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen. One of the first warning signs is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded disease, kidney malady, for which there is said to be no cure.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief from your kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand—None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Advertisement.

DRAFTED MAN HAS ARDUOUS JOURNEY

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 14.—Leland L. Hudson, a select from Paxson, Alaska, 200 miles north of Fairbanks, is here after a trip of more than 3,000 miles in which he traveled by dog team, buckboard, mail barge, river steamer, railway and coastwise vessel.

Due to a mistaken idea on the part of the registrar at Paxson that all men who registered there were obliged to give their address in "the States," Hudson was sent there and on May 22 he was ordered by the Seattle board to report there for duty. He asked for a two weeks' extension because a boat did not leave Fairbanks until late in June, but he received a reply to "take the first train or be classed as a deserter." The nearest railway is at White Horse, more than 1,200 miles away.

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NEW METHODS OF RAISING TAXES

**Interesting to Examine Finan-
cing the War of Independ-
ence and Present Conflict**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At a time when Americans are thinking in war terms of billions of dollars which must be raised by domestic loans and taxation it is interesting to examine the methods employed to finance the first American war—the war of independence.

The total cost of the revolution, not including the expenditures of the individual states, has been estimated at about \$30,000,000, a good deal less than one day's cost of the present war. The sum is truly insignificant as compared with the \$24,000,000,000 which will be required to finance America's share of the present world war during the coming year.

The thirteen colonies were certainly as unprepared to strike a decisive blow for freedom as any country possibly could be, and the people, handicapped themselves at the very outset, by denying to congress the power of levying and collecting taxes which would have facilitated the raising of war revenue.

The colonies would not bring themselves to the point of giving what they considered too much power to a limited group of men representing centralized government, and while the congress could enact legislation for an army and navy, it could do no more than make suggestions to the various states, regarding the manner in which these fighting forces were to be maintained. As a result, there was a great amount of governmental confusion, and while at least three systems of raising revenue were suggested, there was no definite plan as to the way in which these methods were to be adjusted to one another.

Greatest reliance was placed at first upon the issue of bills of credit, so that foreign loans were negotiated; domestic loans were made and a nominal sum was realized through taxes levied by the states. The bills of credit, however, rested upon what proved to be an unsound basis.

Within a week after the battle of Bunker Hill, authority was given for an issue of \$2,000,000 in credit bills, and the amount to be redeemed between 1779 and 1782 was carefully apportioned among the colonies. Other issues followed, the total issue being about \$24,552,780, but at no time was that amount in circulation and seldom was it acceptable at face value. In 1779 depreciation became very marked and from January to May of that year, the value of the bills varied from 20 to 1 to 38½ to one.

The domestic loans were more successful, although, with the exception of one small loan for the purchase of gun powder in June, 1775; these were not authorized until October, 1776, nearly a year and a half after the beginning of the revolution. The falling of the bills of credit and the paucity of the revenue being secured through taxation, led congress to authorize the borrowing of \$5,000,000 at the rate of 4 per cent. The leaders received indented certificates which may rightfully be considered the forerunners of the Liberty bonds. It was found necessary at a later period to raise the interest rate to 6 per cent, but through four loans the amount realized was only \$3,787,000. In September, 1777, the American envoys secured the first loan from France, and that resulted in such a stimulation of the domestic loans, that from that time until the loan offices were closed, \$7,684,000 in specie was subscribed.

The foreign loans obtained by the struggling colonies during their war for independence are particularly interesting in the present time when the United States is making such tremendous loans to the various allied countries. Through Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris and others funds were obtained either in loans or subsidies from the governments of France and Spain and from private bankers in Holland. France granted subsidies of 2,000,000 livres in 1777 and 6,000,000 livres in 1781. In all, these sums, which may be regarded as gifts, amounted to \$1,996,500.

The United States borrowed from France between 1777 and 1783 the total sum of \$6,352,500, while Holland loaned the struggling nation \$1,304,000 and Spain furnished \$174,117—a total of \$7,830,517. Nor must it be forgotten that France spent at least \$6,000,000 on the army which she sent to the aid of the colonies.

At the beginning of 1784—ten years after the declaration of independence—the indebtedness of the national government was \$39,323,886. This was divided as follows: Foreign, \$7,931,886; domestic loan certificates, \$11,585,000; unliquidated certificates of indebtedness, \$16,708,000; arrears of interest on domestic debt, \$3,103,000.

These figures are trivial as compared to those representing the war debt of today, for this indebtedness weighed far more heavily upon the people of that time than the tremendous expenditure of the present does upon the American public today.

It was no small matter for the colonials and their descendants to so shape the machinery of the government that results could be obtained smoothly and efficiently. There were many ups and downs, successes and failures, but the foundation laid in those trying times in the foundation upon which the American financial system rests at the present time, and it is because of the solidity of that foundation that the United States has been enabled to take such an important part in the world struggle for democracy.

BERLIN REPORTS WAR SITUATION

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 14.—The official communication issued by the war office today follows:

"There have been successful forward engagements between the Yser and the Scarpe. South of Morris and south of the Lys enemy thrusts broke down.

"There has been partial fighting on both sides of the Somme and north of the Avre. West and southwest of Lagny the enemy again attacked on both sides of Canny. The attacks broke

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down under our fire. Further south we repulsed a counter-attack.

"There has been minor infantry fighting on the Vesle and east of Rheims."

GENEVA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.—Peter Troelstra, Dutch Socialist leader and Germanophile, who came to Switzerland in order to arrange an international pacifist conference has announced from Vevey, that he is returning home. The British government's refusal to issue a passport to Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, has been the finishing blow to the enterprise, but the Germans especially since their recent defeats, continue to exert heavily their peace propaganda in Switzerland.

This propaganda chiefly is concentrated at Geneva and the object frankly is to get into touch with the allied representatives. The Germans now are employing every diplomatic means in order to minimize their difficult military situation.

Outlining the situation at his mid-week conference today, General March, chief of staff, confined his statements to pointing out that the Germans have now been forced back. It appears very probable to some observers that the Flanders front might see the next big battle as the double drive by British forces to pinch out the salient there as it has been pinched out at the Marne and again in Picardy.

A Strange Fact About Indigestion

A strange fact about indigestion with which comparatively few people are acquainted, is that nine times out of ten pain in the stomach after eating is due to food fermentation and acidity, which, as any doctor or druggist can tell you, is almost instantly relieved by taking a teaspoonful of pure Bi-Nesia (powder form) in a little hot water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. Pure Bi-Nesia is obtainable of druggists everywhere and if everyone would adopt this simple plan, indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, gas and flatulence would soon be unknown.—Advertisement.

FOOD DIFFICULTIES OF WORLD INCREASE

LONDON, August 14. (Canadian Press).—Existing supplies of food in the British Isles whether homegrown or imported ought not to be taken by the people as a guarantee of absolute permanent security. Food Controller John R. Clynes informed newspaper men today. Economies of every kind as such a direct contribution to shipping resources, he said, that waste, or even failure to make sacrifices, is at best a thoughtless offense against the national safety. The food difficulties of the world he pointed out, were increasing in spite of every effort to avoid them and Great Britain cannot altogether escape from existing conditions.

The British harvest this year, Mr. Clynes added, would be a disappointment to Germany.

The Springtime Tonic For Nervous, Weak Men and Women Is CADOMENE TABLETS

Sold by All Druggists
PAYSON MILLER IS
FINED FOR VIOLATION

SALT LAKE, Aug. 15.—Following a hearing before W. W. Armstrong, federal food administrator for Utah, Thomas F. Tolhurst, manager of the Payson Milling company, was fined \$100, and his mill was ordered to suspend operations for a period of forty-eight hours for violation of the food regulations by selling to farmers more than the amount of flour allotted by the government in return for grain brought to the mill of the Payson Milling company. Mr. Tolhurst pleaded guilty to the charge, but explained that he had committed the offense at urgent demand of the farmers of his section of the state.

The amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the local chapter of the American Red Cross at Payson.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A record number of air raids were made into Germany territory during the night. The total raid authorities to be ninety-six. Bombs dropped amounted to eighty-one tons.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Sergeant David Robertson, said to be in age and length of service one of the oldest in the United States army, died tonight at the Governor's Island. He was 87 years old and had been in the army for sixty-seven years.

He was born in Scotland and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. He served through the Civil and Spanish wars.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON DIES

POKHEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the former vice-president and former governor, died tonight at Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, the Morton summer home.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of J. C. Fletchman, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience always bears the signature of J. C. Fletchman.

Masquerade Ball

At HERMITAGE PARK, AUGUST 17TH.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH

On baby's body and face. Skin very sore and red. Eruption so bad itched terribly, causing him to scratch and irritate the affected parts. Had to keep mittens on day and night. Very cross and would keep awake. Developed into large sore eruptions and caused disfigurement. Lasted till tried Cuticura. Used one cake Soap and one box Ointment and he was healed.

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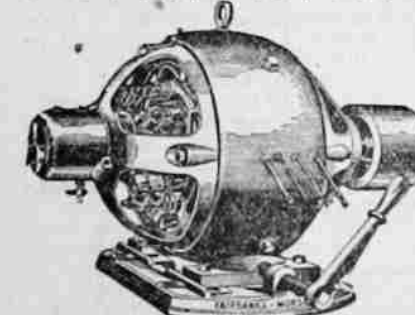
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